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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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• Feature of Issue - COTTON.

CROP PROSPECTS

WHEAT AND RYE

There has been little change during the week in the prospects for the wheat and rye crops in the Northern Hemisphere this season. Rain was reported in Rumania which offset drought damage previously reported. There was some improvement in condition reports from Hungary and Poland, the latter being above average for everything except winter rye. No further reports have been received on the drought damage in southern Europe and northern Africa.

COTTON

Early sown cotton in Turkestan was injured by the late spring and some areas had to be resown, according to Economic Life dated May 20, 1924. The cotton area has been increased to 675,000 acres, however, compared with 486,000 acres last year and a good crop is expected. Cotton culture has progressed slowly due to lack of agricultural machinery and working cattle.

The area planted to cotton in Brazil for the 1923-24 crop is now estimated at 1,966,000 acres compared with 1,512,000 acres, the preceding year. Production is estimated at 719,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 553,000 bales for 1922-23, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

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CORRECTION

In Foreign Crops and Markets, June 18, page 536, there appeared a table showing numbers of cattle in principal cattle producing countries. In this table the figure for cattle in the United States on January 1, 1924 did not include milk cows, whereas milk cows were included in the January 1, 1914, estimate. The estimate 42,126,000 should be corrected to read 66,801,000 showing an increase of about 10,000,000 head instead of a decrease of 14,000,000 head. The grand total of latest estimates available given on page 537 will therefore be changed to 561,710,000 instead of 537,035,000 and the total for North America will be affected accordingly.

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CROP PROSPECTS, Cont'd.

ALMONDS

Almond production in the Mediterranean Basin this year will be much less than last season, according to cabled information from Agricultural Commissioner Foley in London. The crop is now estimated at from 30 per cent to 75 per cent of normal according to the region. In the Bari section of Italy, the crop is estimated at about one-third of the normal crop or about 27,500,000 pounds. The carryover will be very small. The Sicilian crop is estimated at about one-half or 18,700,000 pounds. There is practically no carryover in Sicily. In the Balearic Islands, the crop is only 30 per cent normal or about 3,300,000 pounds. The carryover in this section is estimated at about 4,400,000 pounds, a portion of which is in farmer's hands. On the Spanish mainland, the crop is estimated at 4,400,000 pounds for the Tarragona section and about 3,300,000 pounds for the Alicante district. In the southern sections of Spain, the crop is damaged in places, but is generally estimated at about 60 per cent of normal. The Spanish carryover is small. Mr. Foley advises that these estimates are preliminary as it is still too early in the season for definite estimates. Prices are said to be firm.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

Estimates of the 1923-24 cotton production for minor producing areas continue to come in slowly. The Indian estimate has been slightly revised, otherwise the crop in the major producing countries remains the same as reported in our last summary of April 16. Information received from other sections indicating a somewhat smaller production causes us to reduce our estimated world production for 1923-24 about 200,000 bales. It now appears that the world production was about 18,900,000 bales of 478 pounds net.

Total exports for the 11 months beginning July, 1923, have been about 600,000 bales more than for the corresponding period last year. Imports have been considerably less and re-exports slightly more so that the total excess of exports over imports for the 11 months period under review are about 800,000 bales in excess of the preceding year. Total exports for the 11 months period beginning July 1, 1923, were 5,663,000 bales compared with 5,031,000 bales of the corresponding period last year. The export movement shot ahead during the first part of the season due to early purchases by European importers. There was some slack in this movement later in the season, but for the month of May, 1924, exports were almost double those for the same month in 1923.

THE COTTON SITUATION, Cont'd.

The increase in the export movement during the past season has been due almost entirely to English and Continental European demand. The United Kingdom imported during the 11 month period under review nearly 300,000 bales more American cotton than for the corresponding period last year. Germany imported nearly 400,000 bales more. Slight decreases are shown in the exports to Italy, Spain, and Belgium. A few thousand bales more cotton were exported to China but with this exception, demand for American cotton outside of Europe has been somewhat less than the preceding year.

Prices of cotton this season have been subject to wide and frequent fluctuations, the extreme in some cases differing as much as 15 cents per pound. The relatively high level of prices this season is stimulating considerable effort to increase production in foreign countries. A 10 per cent increase over last year's acreage is expected in Egypt. This would mean an area of 1,800,000 acres for the 1924-25 crop.

In Africa, the regions most talked of for increased cotton production are the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Uganda. Some place the potential acreage in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan at 1 million acres and for Uganda together with Kenya Colony and Tanganyika at about 1-1/4 million acres. Much of this area, particularly in Uganda and the Sudan will require irrigation and there is some question whether the fountain waters of the Nile will be sufficient without decreasing the supply for Upper and Lower Egypt. Australia has shown a large increase in cotton production during the past few years, but the total is still only a few thousand bales.

In South America, Brazil is the most talked of cotton producing country. Present production in Brazil greatly exceeds that in Argentina, but the potential areas are largely located in the interior river valleys, where agriculture is most primitive and transportation facilities poorest. In Argentina, the potential areas suitable to cotton growing without irrigation has been estimated at some 14 million acres, most of which is within easy distance of railway or river transportation. The inadequate seasonable labor supply, lack of gins, high freight rates, and the presence of insect pests are all drawbacks to cotton growing in Argentina. Extensive areas in the provinces of Sind and Punjab, India, are suitable to cotton production when properly irrigated. Because of dense population food crops compete with cotton with the price of the latter a large factor in determining to what crop the acreage will be planted. It appears likely, however, that there will be a considerable increase in cotton acreage outside of the United States should the present price level continue for the next two or three years. Because of the remoteness from the Continental market of the more important potential areas and because they are located in countries having more or less primitive agriculture, it is not likely that the competition will be a serious factor in the very near future.

WORLD SUGAR SITUATION.

With the sugar season nearing completion fairly accurate figures are available for the world sugar production. The total production of all countries for which data are available amounts to 22,100,000 short tons or 19,700,000 long tons the largest sugar crop produced, since the record crop of 20,800,000 short tons or 18,600,000 long tons for the 1913-14 season. The following table shows the world production of beet and cane sugar for the past three years as compared with the five year average for the years 1909-10 to 1913-14.

	: Average :			
	: 1909-10 to:	1921-22	: 1922-23	: 1923-24
	: 1913-14	:	:	:
	: Short tons:	Short tons	: Short tons:	Short tons
Beet sugar in terms of raw ...	8,297,235	5,454,521	: 5,697,339	6,467,601
Cane sugar.....	10,381,122	14,592,885	: 14,738,294	15,636,998
	: —————	: —————	: —————	: —————
Total cane and beet sugar...	18,678,357	20,047,406	: 20,435,633	22,104,599
	: —————	: —————	: —————	: —————

The Cuban sugar production during the present campaign is greater than that of any preceding season. According to the latest report by H.A. Himely of Havana, Cuba, the total production is estimated to be 4,536,000 short tons (4,050,000 long tons) or 29 per cent of the total world cane sugar crop. Mr. Himely's latest estimate is an increase of 265,000 short tons over his first estimate of 4,271,000 short tons made in December, 1923. This increased production is due to the exceptionally favorable weather conditions which have prevailed during the entire campaign. In the 1922-23 season conditions were exactly reversed - the weather during the grinding season was very unfavorable. Mr. Himely's first estimate of the total crop for the 1922-23 season amounted to 4,183,200 short tons, his final figure was 4,034,000 short tons. On June 21 there were six factories still at work in Cuba, 173 having finished grinding with a total production of 4,237,836 short tons as compared with 3,648,944 short tons for the same centrals during the 1922-23 campaign.

Of the total beet sugar crop estimated for the present season, European countries account for about 85 per cent. The estimates for all European countries amount to 5,522,121 short tons as compared with 4,970,596 short tons during the 1922-23 season.

The world's visible supply of raw sugar in Europe, Cuba, and the United States seaports on April 1, 1924, amounted to 3,083,729 short tons as compared with 3,010,282 short tons on the same date in 1923 and 2,826,438 short tons in 1922.

TRADE NOTES

DAIRY PRODUCTS: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
(11 months, July, 1923-May, 1924)BUTTER

For the eleven months ending May 31, 1924, imports of butter exceeded the exports by approximately 24,000,000 pounds as compared with 4,000,000 in 1923. About 36 per cent of the butter imported during the past season came from Denmark, 21 per cent from Canada, and approximately 30 per cent from Argentina and New Zealand together.

May imports show a decided decline as compared with the previous month and also with May, 1923.

CHEESE

The net imports of cheese for the period under review were 58,000,000 pounds, or 19,000,000 pounds more than a year ago. Of the total imports, Italy contributed 49 per cent and Switzerland 24 per cent.

MILK (Condensed and evaporated)

During the eleven month period, the United States shipped 62,000,000 pounds of condensed milk to foreign countries. This was an increase of 44 per cent over the same period last year, and was largely due to the increase in exports to Cuba. That country, always one of our leading markets for this product, increased her purchases by 15,000,000 pounds as compared with the preceding season.

Exports of evaporated milk for the eleven months were 140,000,000 pounds, or 38,000,000 pounds above those of 1923. The United Kingdom took 11,000,000 pounds and Germany 33,000,000 pounds more than a year ago. There was a marked decline in exports to Latvia and Ukraine.

GRAIN

The outstanding feature of the foreign wheat situation during the month of May 1924 was an export of 46,000,000 bushels from Canada as compared with 10,000,000 bushels during the previous month and only 15,000,000 bushels during May 1923. Exports from the six principal exporting countries for the eleven months ending May 31, 1924, indicate an increase of 72,000,000 bushels above those of 1923.

DAIRY SITUATION SHOWS TEMPORARY RELIEF FROM FOREIGN SUPPLIES.

The New York butter market was almost completely relieved from direct foreign competition early in June. Imports^{tell} from 2,594,592 lbs. in April to 548,748 lbs. in May. While this is to be regarded as a temporary decline, it is significant as indicating a relative strengthening of the foreign butter market, at a time, when butter prices in the United States are so high as to cause hesitancy in buying for storage. In the middle of May Danish butter quotations in London were higher than New York prices for 92 score butter and New Zealand butter prices in London were less than New York butter prices plus the U. S. import duty. In the beginning of the year the spread between London and New York was as much as fourteen cents. Until very recently, exporters in those countries which depend primarily upon Great Britain for their butter market have found it profitable to divert considerable quantities to such alternative markets as Germany and the United States. Now, the latest reports are that shipments to Germany as well as to the United States are falling off.

It is possible, under the prevailing conditions of world supply, that the advantage will continue to lie with sellers during the summer months, or until the new season for export from countries of the southern hemisphere begins in our early fall. So long as New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina continue such important sources of supply in the world market, the conditions of comparative shortage to which the British market have been subject during each summer since the closing years of the war can be looked upon as a new seasonal trend.

The dairy industry of Great Britain, which supplies nearly half of the dairy products consumed in that country, promises record production for the season. Irish and continental supplies are also increasing due to the season. Siberian butter, according to reports which we cannot ignore, is expected to find its way in considerable quantity to the British markets with the financial aid of Danish and British firms. Drought in Australia which has so affected the total export of that country throughout the last season is now hardly evident except in condition of cattle. In that country as in New Zealand, the closing months of the season (ending July) are showing comparatively heavy dairy production. Exports from Argentina have been increasing steadily in recent years, reflecting the rapid expansion of the dairy industry in that country. With continuance of favorable weather conditions, therefore, it may confidently be expected that supplies from the southern hemisphere may in the coming season reach record volume, and that the British market may again fail to absorb surpluses available from these and other sources to the greatest profit of exporters who may again turn more heavily to alternative markets, including our own.

THE ARGENTINE DAIRY INDUSTRY, FIRST QUARTER, 1924.

Reporting on the Argentine dairy industry for April, 1924, Mr. Henry H. Morgan, American Consul General at Buenos Aires, says that during that month 8,256,184 pounds of butter were exported, against 8,774,308 pounds during the same month a year ago. This puts total shipments from the Argentine for the four months, January to April 1924, at 34,777,890 pounds, against 29,389,522 for the same period of 1923. Following is a detailed table of production and exports to April 30, from Argentina:

ARGENTINE BUTTER PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FIRST FOUR MONTHS 1924

Month	Production:	Total Export	To Great Britain	To United States	To Others
:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Jan...	12,311,967	10,328,367	8,475,499	450,776	1,401,092
Feb...	9,904,871	7,921,271	6,187,283	441,201	1,292,781
March...	10,255,608	8,272,068	6,455,214	1,255,912	560,942
April...	10,241,347	8,256,184	5,950,800	672,438	1,633,896
Total	42,713,853	34,777,890	27,069,802	2,815,377	4,892,711

Production and total exports show very slight variation from the March figures, but changes of considerable significance took place in the distribution to various countries. Great Britain reduced her takings by 7.8 per cent while the United States took only 53.5 per cent of March supplies from that source. However, even the 53.6 per cent was a gain by a clear 100 per cent over April 1923, during which month no butter came to America from Argentina. The total for the first four months in 1924 of Argentine Butter shipments to America compare very favorably with the 376,000 pounds taken during the same period last year. Shipments to other countries, principally France, for April 1924 increased by 137 per cent over the March figure. In April, 1923, only 163,140 pounds went to countries other than Great Britain and the United States. The butter trade of Argentina continues to expand, fluctuations in exports resulting from conditions of supply and price on the British market.

Cheese production made the striking advance of from 212,000 pounds in March to 917,525 pounds in April 1924, 150,911 pounds being sent to America with Italy and Spain taking the bulk of the exports. The American shipments comprised only 16 per cent of the registered production, against 19 per cent for March.

ARGENTINE DAIRY INDUSTRY, FIRST QUARTER 1924, CONT'D.

Argentine Butter: Average Export Prices, per pound, Best Grade First Four Months, 1924.

Month	Argentine Pesos	U. S. Gold
January	.93	.29
February ...	.83	.27
March	.72	.24
April	.67	.22
Average . .	.79	.25

Feed prices continue to be advantageous, but labor costs rose somewhat. Ordinarily a material shortage of dairymen would have driven costs and prices upward, but short buying by Great Britain forced large quantities of butter to seek other markets at a materially reduced price to clear the market of the percentage of production which habitually finds its way into export channels. Conditions are still rated as normal with a constant amount of capital interested in the dairy industry.

WHEAT AND RYE: ACREAGE AND FORECASTS OF PRODUCTION 1924 COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Item.	1922	1923	1924	1924 decrease from 1923	1924 increase over 1923
<u>WHEAT</u>	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per Cent	Per Cent
Area, 21 countries, acres	149,689	150,342	144,155	4.1	-
Per cent of Northern Hemisphere	80.4	80.5	-	-	-
<u>Production</u> 6 countries: bushels	1,421,267	1,381,652	1,269,869	8.1	-
Per cent of Northern Hemisphere	51.0	45.3	-	-	-
<u>RYE</u>					
Area, 14 countries, acres	29,113	27,879	26,145	6.2	-
Per cent of Northern Hemisphere	62.0	61.1	-	-	-
<u>Production</u> 4 countries: bushels	155,451	118,747	121,866	-	2.6
Per cent of Northern Hemisphere	18.5	12.7	-	-	-

Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK POTATO INDUSTRY.

The province of New Brunswick, Canada, looks forward to an increase of at least 30,000 acres in the area planted to potatoes in 1924 over the 1923 acreage. Such an increase would bring the area under this crop back to that of 1922, which was the greatest for the last three years.

Reports submitted by Messrs. Frederick C. Johnson and George H. Barringer, American Consul and Vice Consul at Fredericton and Campbellton, New Brunswick, respectively, bear the following potato areas as published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture: for the year 1921, 74,000 acres, 1922, 74,800 acres; 1923, 45,000 acres; and 1924, 75,000 (estimated).

The year 1922 is said to have been a disastrous one in the Canadian potato industry. Low prices and heavy competition along with high rail rates cut the acreage planted in 1923 to 60 per cent of the area for the preceding year; 1923, however, saw a substantial recovery, with an average price of \$1.90 per bushel being paid to growers. The Canadians found themselves unable to compete successfully with their American neighbors in the trade for potatoes suitable for table use. The 1923 plantings for export, therefore, were for seed purposes. Reports received during the late winter and early spring of 1924 indicated that many potato-growing sections of the United States were buying New Brunswick seed. Success with seed stock is directly responsible for the recovery in areas devoted to this crop. The yields for the last five years have averaged 118 bushels per acre, the highest of any province in Canada. The leading variety this season will be the Irish Cobbler.

The highly competitive features of the potato market have taught New Brunswick producers the advantages of concerted effort. The result has been a very substantial increase in the number of cooperative enterprises for the selling of the products and the purchase of supplies. The successes attending the disposal of last year's crop is traceable to a considerable degree to cooperative activities, evidences of which success are appearing in the increased purchases of commercial fertilizers. It is estimated that successful growers use an average quantity of 1500 pounds per acre, but the range runs from 1200 pounds to one ton. Since over 70 per cent of the commercial fertilizers going into Canadian potatoes comes from the United States, certain interests here should feel an interest in the welfare of the Canadian producer. The United Kingdom and Belgium each contribute about 14 per cent of the total fertilizer consumed.

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY OF BURMA.

Supplementing his recent annual report on Burmese peanuts (See Foreign Crops and Markets, May 28, page 461), with a special report on the same subject, Mr. J. P. Moffitt, American Consul at Rangoon, submits the following official data on the crop in question

AREAS AND YIELDS IN BURMA 1918 - 1923.

Year	Area	Yield	Yield per acre
	: acres	: long tons	: long tons
1918-19	: 249,427	: 99,078	: .398
1919-20	: 280,296	: 31,957	: .292
1920-21	: 302,955	: 93,630	: .309
1921-22	: 305,789	: 90,995	: .298
1922-23	: 332,477	: 95,740	: .282

Of the oil-bearing seeds and nuts in Burma, peanuts are second only to sesamum in point of area devoted to the crop.

OIL SEEDS: AREA IN BURMA 1918 - 1923.

Crop	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Sesamum	: 1,267,195	: 1,185,162	: 1,148,354	: 1,033,674	: 865,433
Peanuts	: 249,427	: 280,296	: 302,955	: 305,789	: 332,477
Cotton	: 371,829	: 429,580	: 365,505	: 310,291	: 268,631
Cocoanut	: 11,470	: 11,561	: 12,472	: 11,674	: 12,611
Other Oil	:	:	:	:	:
Seeds	: 3,566	: 3,301	: 3,558	: 3,361	: 3,833

The popularity of peanuts with Burmese farmers is due largely to their adaptability to conditions. They thrive on diverse soils and are very resistant to drought, in addition to requiring comparatively little care, with a remarkable lack of susceptibility to crop failure. In seasons of favorable rains, sesamum areas are increased at the expense of peanuts, with the order reversed when rains are late. Since sesamum oil commands a higher price than does the peanut product, the more favorable conditions are utilized for the former crop. However, the dependability of the peanut is causing it to make steady gains in popular favor. Sometimes the Orramoddy River overflows to the extent of ruining the rice crop. At such times the peanut vies with tobacco or beans as a substitute crop on the rich deposits of river silt.

The large Virginia roasting nut is not popular in Burma since its oil content is lower than the smaller Spanish and native Burmese nuts. Of the two latter, the Spanish has proved to be the more desirable for various reasons, foremost among which is the fact that it contains 16 per cent more oil than the spreading Burmese or Pondicherry type. The erect habit of growth of the Spanish plant reduces by half the number of harvest laborers required, which period comes two weeks earlier than with the native plant. Given a

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY IN BURMA, CONT'D.

light sandy soil, the Spanish nut requires less rainfall with which to attain maturity.

Cultural methods are still comparatively primitive. While labor in Burma costs slightly more than in the rest of India, it is still so cheap as to discourage the use of machinery. During the first showers of the monsoons at the end of May the ground is plowed deep and harrowed. Furrows are plowed about eighteen inches apart and two or three seeds dropped at intervals of eight inches, which are covered immediately by a drag. During the six months consumed in growing there is frequent hoe cultivation. At maturity the soil is loosened with a fork and the plants raised and picked by hand. It is here that the taller Spanish plants facilitate harvesting; they are more easily pulled. After drying in the sun for three or four days the nuts are ready for market.

Baskets or gunny bags carry unshelled peanuts to market, usually in 25-pound lots. They go to many local oil-pressing mills, the increasing number of which indicates the increasing production and consumption of Burmese peanut oil. Dealers, usually Chinese, gather up local output and sell to the millers. They usually buy by basket units and sell by weight. The current season's output is said to be practically all in the hands of the Chinese, who are holding supplies in anticipation of a rising market. The mills receiving supplies are of three types. Large power mills, of which there are about twenty-two in Burma, grind and cook the nuts, extracting the oil under hydraulic pressure. With the exception of one, which is German-built, the mills are of English design and construction. Most of them are owned by Europeans or Chinese. For a ten-hour day the average output is 25,400 pounds of oil and 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of cake, from 600 bags of nuts at 150 pounds net each.

Small power plants adopt the native pestle and mortar principle, arranged in batteries and driven by oil or steam engines. Here no cooking precedes oil extraction. Where nuts are pressed at the source of production, wooden pestles and mortars are worked by bullocks. Here oil is pressed cold, also, and is said to produce the best quality oil which is always in heavy demand. Cake from this process is about twice as rich in oil as that produced by machinery. Oil refining is practical only by the largest power plants.

When consumed locally, peanuts are usually roasted or fried in oil. A Chinese method is to soak the unshelled nuts in salt water and then to roast in sand over a slow fire. While roasting is the most popular mode of preparation for food, certain districts in the hills prefer to boil their nuts. The oil is extensively used in cooking and in adulterating the more expensive sesamum oil. Due solely to the comparative purity of the product oil from Chinese mills can always claim a price somewhat higher than that commanded by European-owned mills. As a rule, Chinese oil is whitish in color and has no unpleasant after-effects. The European product on the

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY OF BURMA, CONT'D.

other hand is slightly reddish and usually causes sore throat. Cases have occurred wherein Chinese made oil has been used to adulterate dairy made butter, which, though an illegal practice, speaks well for the quality of the oil. In fact, so great is the demand for all peanut oils in Burma and, in spite of increasing production at home, considerable quantities are imported annually from other parts of India.

All of the peanut cake output goes to Great Britain. There it is repressed for oil, then sold for feed and fertilizer. The low grade oil thus obtained is used in soap-making and packing sardines. Burma exports about 35,000 long tons of cake annually. Before the development of the cotton-seed oil industry, peanuts and peanut oil were in demand in Europe for soap and sardines, but the cheaper cotton product has killed that market so far as peanuts are concerned. The present export trade of cake is handled largely by Europeans, although a new Japanese mill in the heart of the producing area may divert some cake into their hands. The following table of exports shows the relative quantities of nuts, oil and cake exported during the last five years, of which practically all went to the United Kingdom.

PEANUT DERIVATIVES: EXPORTS FROM BURMA

Year Ending March 31	Peanuts	Peanut Oil	Peanut Cake
	: Long Tons	: Gallons	: Long Tons
1919	: 261	: 76,836	: 6,101
1920	: 1,015	: 694,896	: 45,095
1921	: 4,970	: 55,557	: 30,712
1922	: 3	: 100	: 31,580
1923	: 34	: 92	: 41,718

AMERICAN FLOUR IN PALESTINE

Palestine reports a decrease in cereal crops for the season 1923-24 of at least 15 per cent. Since in the best seasons, Palestine is an importer of wheat flour, the present situation is of some significance to the American exporter.

In a report on the current situation in his district, Mr. Oscar S. Heizer, American Consul at Jerusalem, states that the actual deficiency in Palestine will not be known until August, when the current crop is sold. However, in a previous report on American wheat flour in his district, the Consul observes that, as in most markets of the Near East, Australia is the most severe competitor in wheat flours of best quality. The Palestine market expresses a preference for American flour of best quality, which is quoted at from \$6.09 to \$6.67 a barrel of 196 pounds. However, the best Australian grades, quoted at \$5.50 a barrel, naturally get the bulk of the business. The \$5.50 price is that at which second grade American is offered, with little success, since the same grade is produced locally and sold at a much lower figure.

Palestine imported in 1922, 88,673 barrels of wheat flour, and in 1923, 111,928 barrels, of which, in both years, about 80 per cent came from Australia and about 19 per cent from America. Granting the possibility of some favorable price adjustment which would narrow the margin between Australian and American flour, the higher gluten content of the American product would enable it to realize on its potential popularity in Palestine.

COMBATING HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE IN FRANCE.

Answering a circular request from an American meat packer for information relative to fighting the hoof and mouth disease in France, American consular officers state that, under French law, the slaughtering of infected animals is not obligatory as a means of preventing infection. So far, preventive measures have met with only nominal success, the usual quarantine practice being to remove well cattle from suspected areas, disinfect them and keep the infected animals in the original quarters for treatment.

Lower Normandy, in which Cherbourg is situated, is primarily a cattle raising country. Mr. John Carrigan, Jr., American Consul at Cherbourg, reports infection in several small districts of the Department of Calvados, after having been practically eliminated from the neighboring Department of Seine Inferieure on the right bank of the Seine. The Consul reports that Government Veterinarians have no sure preventive measure, and confine their activities to disinfecting and controlling the movement of persons and animals in the infected areas. French authorities feel that prompt quarantine and careful regulation of movements are as effective and much less costly than the slaughtering of infected animals. Cure is said to be hastened by the injection of a serum prepared from the blood of an animal which has been well of the disease for at least 15 days. However, the authorities in that Department are still in doubt as to the value of that method, and still feel that no real cure is available.

Mr. Wesley Frost, American Consul at Marseille, quotes the chief veterinarian of that port as saying that neither prevention nor cure has been accomplished in France. The disease exists at present in the Marseille district, but the mortality rate is so low that slaughter is not justified, as yet. As preventive measures there are: isolation of infected animals after thorough disinfecting and cleaning; disinfecting or burning over of infected pastures, and pasteurization of milk. Quarantine of infected areas applies to every man, animal or vehicle capable of spreading infection.

In connection with the question of French cattle, an interesting note comes from Hon. J. W. Riddle, American Ambassador at Buenos Aires, Argentina. It bears the news of the arrival in Buenos Aires in April of Professor Henry Porcher, Director of the Veterinary School of Lyons, France. Professor Porcher has been engaged by the Argentine Minister of Agriculture to deliver a series of 25 lectures on the dairy industry. Such activities as this are interesting as phases of the international character of agricultural activity from a scientific standpoint. Commercially, such relations are bound to have influence on market conditions. At present both Argentine beef and mutton are on sale at nearly all public markets in Paris and move rapidly at two francs per kilo, or five cents per pound.

GRAINS: EXPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FOR MAY 1923, 1924, JULY 1 - MAY 31, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Commodity	: July 1, 1922 : : May 31, 1923 :	: July 1, 1923 : : May 31, 1924 :	: May, 1923 :	: May, 1924 :
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
EXPORTS	:	: Preliminary :	:	: Preliminary :
Wheat, including flour	:	:	:	:
United States ...	209,042	146,174	14,396	7,206
Canada.....	248,586	315,642	14,833	45,987
Argentina.....	130,553	145,739	15,853	15,056
British India ...	16,242	13,214	3,614	312
Australia	46,733	75,753	5,047	9,312
Russia, the Danube Basin & Balkans..	6,288	33,520	a/	1,304
TOTAL.....	657,444	730,042	53,743	79,177
IMPORTS:	:	:	:	:
United States....	19,744	27,091	1,033	1,366
EXPORTS:	:	:	:	:
Corn	:	:	:	:
United States....	92,146	20,310	5,064	1,711
Argentina.....	89,620	97,920	10,202	18,047
Rye:	:	:	:	:
United States ...	47,534	13,996	4,611	1,924
Russia, the Danube Basin & Balkans	a/	39,900	a/	1,611
IMPORTS:	:	:	:	:
Flaxseed:	:	:	:	:
United States....	21,792	17,082	4,419	3,679
EXPORTS:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	50,552	42,193	3,268	3,705

COMPILED FROM: Official sources, International Crop Report of the International Institute of Agriculture, Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

a/ Figures, not available

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING
MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Exported to:	Wheat, including flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	: in terms of grain					
	: July - May	: July - May	: May	: May	: May	: May
	: 1923	: 1924	: 1923	: 1924	: 1923	: 1924
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Barrels	: Barrels
United Kingdom.....	34,962,310	21,465,223	735,154	1,124,112	109,945	107,703
Italy.....	32,562,414	7,706,698	1,846,780	599,656	6,796	9,991
Netherlands.....	15,799,545	11,770,711	591,307	116,607	65,050	125,698
France.....	14,371,974	2,397,426	323,872	60,080	1,339	
Germany.....	12,751,766	8,265,364	113,216	59,306	155,569	84,805
Belgium.....	10,616,436	4,105,908	795,163	91,137	6,199	2,400
Norway.....	2,215,796	605,661			7,703	1,266
Turkey in Europe.....	2,099,006	293,702		2,200	12,712	
Finland.....	2,786,435	2,754,646			59,706	31,076
Greece.....	1,995,147	1,509,090			26,963	25,256
Russia in Europe.....	1,496,110	1,134				
Gibraltar.....	1,131,571	15,198	52,070		219	
Sweden.....	895,956	944,285		11,557	3,676	6,588
Ukraine.....	669,910					
Denmark.....	834,893	891,361		43,667	5,713	3,956
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Is.:	445,487	214,546			1,423	1,783
Estonia.....	352,296	103,645			971	281
Poland and Danzig,....	661,113	151,079			50,101	1,143
Other Europe.....	1,195,713	467,874	1,076	2,500	6,009	
TOTAL EUROPE....	137,843,878	63,663,551	4,519,638	2,111,122	521,099	401,942
Canada.....	28,666,369	17,078,438	4,893,633	209,733	4,853	6,202
Cuba.....	4,543,244	4,679,280	1,345	1,668	94,441	77,857
Mexico.....	2,651,869	4,242,694	63,460	159,332	26,039	47,415
Panama.....	838,031	1,188,752			7,016	7,147
China.....	7,745,307	20,421,011			18,308	31,584
Hongkong.....	3,668,179	5,403,627			9,876	45,040
Kwantung.....	1,732,093	4,248,360			25,025	39,500
Japan.....	5,818,004	10,771,358	485,020	316,667	41,301	1,611
Chosen.....	23,809	55,606			38	
Other countries.....	15,511,624	14,421,516	9,748	12,868	235,032	318,206
TOTAL.....	209,042,407	146,174,193	9,972,844	2,311,390	983,028	976,504
Total imports.....	19,743,730	27,090,516	945,904	1,363,548	19,438	560
Total re-exports.....	206,769	84,166		48	5,406	912
EXCESS EXPORTS....	180,505,446	119,167,843	9,026,940	1,447,890	968,996	976,856

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1
TO MAY 31, 1922-23 AND 1923-1924.

Article exported:	Unit:	Quantity 1922-23	Quantity 1923-24	Value 1922-23	Value 1923-24
				Dollars	Dollars
Wheat.....	bu.	145,698,688	73,818,400	180,546,437	81,933,044
Wheat flour.....	bbls	14,076,382	16,079,065	79,431,820	82,333,366
Wheat incl. flour.....	bu.	209,042,407	146,174,192	259,978,257	164,267,010
Corn incl. meal.....	bu.	94,473,565	22,118,327	75,430,544	20,815,852
Rye incl. flour.....	bu.	47,777,323	16,169,924	44,353,435	12,700,515
Barley excluding flour..	bu.	17,830,992	10,695,973	13,309,870	8,412,260
Oats incl. oatmeal.....	bu.	24,736,609	8,610,553	13,227,337	5,321,015
Buckwheat incl. flour..	bu.	169,387	92,051	189,786	97,974
Rice incl. flour, meal, and broken rice.....	lbs.	344,389,541	224,066,146	12,553,714	9,097,156
Dairy Products:					
Butter.....	lbs.	8,949,799	4,968,348	3,514,427	2,276,181
Cheese.....	lbs.	8,074,742	3,609,821	2,073,593	1,003,898
Milk:					
Condensed.....	lbs.	43,473,775	62,421,751	6,053,845	9,160,473
Evaporated.....	lbs.	102,375,859	139,732,068	9,436,341	13,456,817
Powdered.....	lbs.	2,787,885	2,452,792	463,316	557,973
Meat & Meat Products:					
Canned beef.....	lbs.	2,141,847	1,517,280	592,659	363,156
Fresh beef & veal.....	lbs.	3,804,394	2,693,453	576,864	460,043
Pickled beef.....	lbs.	22,078,380	19,948,550	2,096,104	1,983,886
Oleo oil.....	lbs.	96,937,745	85,269,156	11,122,928	10,462,617
Oleomargarine.....	lbs.	1,927,220	1,057,405	312,582	169,473
Stearin & fatty acids..	lbs.	17,291,390	15,143,844	1,725,502	1,543,787
Tallow.....	lbs.	21,238,018	35,259,156	1,734,408	2,786,335
Canned pork.....	lbs.	2,249,421	2,629,484	774,410	678,234
Fresh pork.....	lbs.	40,678,346	47,856,302	6,344,637	6,720,720
Pickled pork.....	lbs.	37,956,633	35,463,488	4,615,245	4,074,623
Bacon.....	lbs.	379,693,172	408,854,884	55,538,327	51,206,034
Hams and shoulders....	lbs.	288,437,579	352,064,266	50,533,538	53,621,087
Lard.....	lbs.	888,036,468	955,423,280	108,778,020	122,135,063
Lard, neutral.....	lbs.	25,311,584	21,854,337	3,273,431	2,947,049
Lard oil.....	lbs.	700,740	623,137	84,585	71,090
Lard compounds.....	lbs.	10,583,934	6,318,407	1,318,847	857,955
Mutton and lamb.....	lbs.	1,452,046	1,435,483	273,324	268,978
Sausage, canned.....	lbs.	2,500,236	2,882,246	662,761	814,191
Sausage, other.....	lbs.	6,971,297	8,124,177	1,847,214	1,970,287
Sausage casings.....	lbs.	18,650,511	26,124,434	4,607,427	5,024,723
Total meat and meat products....	lbs.	1,868,640,961	2,030,542,774	256,812,813	268,159,341

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1 TO
MAY 31, 1922-1923 AND 1923-1924.

Article exported:	Unit	Quantity : 1922-23	Quantity : 1923-24	Value : 1922-23	Value : 1923-24
	Short			Dollars	Dollars
Sugar.....	Tons...	339,459:	110,463:	35,594,370:	14,016,144
Cotton.....	500 lb.:				
	bales..	5,031,378:	5,668,043:	627,890,994:	869,602,948
Tobacco, leaf.....	lbs....	395,412,110:	505,643,115:	134,751,506:	156,285,437
Glucose (corn syrup)...	lbs....	132,916,655:	127,984,022:	4,012,107:	4,426,332
Starch, corn.....	lbs....	235,931,537:	229,249,859:	6,174,375:	7,374,221
Hops.....	lbs....	12,166,580:	19,739,716:	2,082,206:	6,264,306
Cottonseed cake & meal...	lbs....	443,911,504:	231,920,885:	9,879,147:	4,952,875
Linseed cake & meal...	lbs....	512,863,914:	490,078,479:	11,212,118:	10,167,538
Cottonseed oil.....	lbs....	62,596,204:	38,023,401:	6,276,122:	3,931,336
Fruits:					
Apples, fresh.....	boxes..	3,481,677:	6,166,739:	6,495,473:	13,587,868
Apples, fresh.....	bbls...	592,298:	2,031,119:	2,672,309:	9,500,513
Apples, dried.....	lbs....	12,321,165:	30,211,795:	1,406,429:	3,313,111
Prunes.....	lbs....	76,550,541:	132,474,373:	7,337,284:	8,357,297
Apricots.....	lbs....	10,737,201:	37,954,409:	2,563,309:	4,322,631
Raisins.....	lbs....	90,897,380:	80,814,716:	9,970,384:	7,344,568
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,565,715,411:	1,638,773,587

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

During the eleven months ending May 31, 1924, U.S. exports of principal agricultural products were valued at \$1,639,000,000. This was \$73,000,000, or 4.7 per cent, above the declared value of the same commodities during the corresponding period the preceding year.

Larger quantities of higher priced cotton contributed to this increase, the increase in value being greater than the increase in quantity. Other commodities showing substantial increases were hams, lard, tobacco, fresh and dried apples, prunes, apricots, milk and hops. Exports of grains, however, fell off 47 per cent in value as compared with last year. Foreign countries also purchased much less sugar, cottonseed oil and oil cake, linseed cake, butter and cheese. The low price of bacon is reflected in the fact that while we exported 29,000,000 pounds more than in 1923, the valuation was \$4,000,000 less.

BUTTER AND CASEIN: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	11 months, July - May		May	
	July, 1922-: July, 1923 -		:	
	May, 1923. : May, 1924.		1923	1924
	Butter		Exports	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom..	3,408,123:	51:	0:	0
Germany.....	2,223:	64,685:	0:	200
Other Europe....	1,339:	740:	100:	0
Total Europe..	3,411,695:	65,475:	100:	200
Cuba.....	678,463:	750,901:	55,134:	87,156
Haiti.....	593,182:	479,643:	34,858:	47,529
Other W. Indies..	1,339,885:	695,621:	86,732:	73,597
Mexico.....	851,512:	769,569:	114,576:	96,547
Panama.....	593,451:	670,500:	42,847:	57,716
Peru.....	225,030:	468,323:	13,894:	113,808
Other So. America	330,280:	196,011:	21,725:	27,750
Philippine Is..	306,559:	227,819:	20,350:	27,840
Other countries:	619,741:	643,484:	56,660:	47,515
Total exports:	8,949,799:	4,963,347:	446,876:	579,658
Country from which imported:	Butter and butter substitutes: Imports			
Denmark.....	5,111,615:	10,445,471:	627,763:	22,570
United Kingdom..	184,231:	1,690,738:	138,219:	528
Other Europe....	34,460:	1,406,257:	22:	3,705
Total Europe..	5,330,306:	13,542,466:	766,004:	26,803
Canada.....	2,938,472:	5,032,247:	367,924:	162,699
Argentina.....	558,283:	4,156,841:	0:	128,800
New Zealand.....	3,862,702:	4,852,438:	41,140:	132,272
Australia.....	130,036:	74,368:	0:	42,000
Other countries:	19,682:	63,286:	1,779:	6,074
Total imports:	12,839,431:	23,721,646:	1,176,847:	548,748
Country from which imported:	Casein: Imports.			
United Kingdom..	1,186,706:	120,718:	181,723:	0
France.....	1,055,007:	982,505:	120,536:	2,205
Argentina.....	17,563,158:	12,657,023:	2,327,023:	1,078,847
Australia.....	1,513,572:	56,000:	306,172:	0
New Zealand.....	1,959,744:	663,590:	463,096:	0
Other countries:	720,138:	451,607:	105,607:	2,936
Total imports:	23,999,375:	14,931,443:	3,504,753:	1,083,988

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.

CHEESE: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	11 months, July - May		May	
	July, 1922-	July, 1923-		
	May, 1923.	May, 1924.	1923	1924
	Cheese		Domestic Exports.	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total Europe.....	3,365,276	113,412	24,442	71
Cuba.....	1,362,855	1,024,608	190,710	146,656
Mexico.....	944,328	742,075	59,292	66,765
Canada.....	650,134	256,928	12,459	11,729
Panama.....	512,736	301,719	28,893	38,652
Jamaica.....	270,142	188,977	17,896	8,023
Other Central America	257,439	256,806	20,422	28,345
Other countries.....	911,852	725,296	85,772	61,018
Total exports....	8,074,742	3,609,821	439,886	361,259
Country from which imported:	Cheese and cheese substitutes:		Imports	
Italy.....	18,063,926	30,489,239	1,380,611	2,073,324
Switzerland.....	13,523,873	15,012,129	787,330	977,619
France.....	4,279,651	4,278,432	756,860	161,828
Netherlands.....	1,940,425	2,832,814	100,087	203,960
Greece.....	812,779	1,658,820	54,113	208,150
Norway.....	440,207	425,138	70,725	8,700
United Kingdom.....	182,710	531,800	50,941	2,949
Other Europe.....	491,147	1,594,369	84,532	95,890
Total Europe....	39,734,718	56,822,791	3,285,199	3,732,420
Canada.....	4,075,138	1,683,873	61,066	41,946
Argentina.....	3,492,190	2,588,045	479,102	152,289
Mexico.....	70,240	250,722	688	44,461
Other countries.....	107,633	389,747	5,860	10,555
Total imports....	47,479,919	61,735,178	3,831,915	3,981,671

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COTTON IN SAN SALVADOR

The stimulation given cotton production in the Republic of El Salvador apparently will not be without its disadvantages. According to a report Mr. B. W. Unckles, American Vice Consul at San Salvador, the proposed plantings of 50,000 acres for this season would so shorten the local labor supply as to seriously affect the cultivation and harvesting of coffee, sugar, and grains.

It is said, however, that only 150 tons of suitable seed have been provided so far, so that the possibilities for planting the area mentioned are not great. Nevertheless, it is reported that machinery for cultivating and processing has been purchased in the United States to the extent of approximately \$220,000, together with tractors valued at some \$35,000.

MILK: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	11 months, July - May		May	
	July, 1922- May, 1923.	July, 1923- May, 1924.	1923	1924
Milk (condensed)				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	1,439,078	509,534	76,500	27,300
Germany.....	938,326	1,812,476	154,810	313
Other Europe.....	3,831,625	1,646,584	358,780	259,933
Total Europe.....	6,209,029	3,968,594	590,090	287,546
Cuba.....	15,190,201	29,859,562	2,883,974	3,987,908
Japan.....	5,497,977	6,532,361	406,315	492,270
China.....	2,693,012	2,592,396	---	262,667
Hongkong.....	2,337,396	2,469,740	207,586	199,548
British So. Africa....	2,404,488	1,451,795	437,725	---
Other countries.....	9,141,672	15,547,303	1,215,427	1,755,663
Total exports.....	43,473,775	62,421,751	5,741,117	6,985,602
Country to which exported:	Milk (evaporated):		Exports.	
United Kingdom.....	23,298,256	34,615,937	2,624,156	2,610,870
Russia in Europe.....	15,028,237	1,256	67,200	---
Germany.....	14,430,614	47,767,072	2,987,501	375,197
Latvia.....	9,821,520	13,625	---	---
France.....	6,205,621	7,864,498	950,400	312,000
Ukraine.....	4,473,971	9,221	---	---
Other Europe.....	4,606,490	15,550,116	880,681	460,500
Total Europe.....	77,864,709	105,821,725	7,509,938	3,758,567
Philippine Islands...	4,683,818	7,824,189	517,920	1,088,200
Panama.....	3,278,783	3,433,636	333,851	414,054
Cuba.....	2,451,017	3,159,824	131,024	315,915
Mexico.....	2,441,941	2,389,804	267,302	220,116
Peru.....	2,459,086	3,794,156	534,009	121,950
Other countries.....	9,196,505	13,308,734	1,107,639	1,016,503
Total Exports.....	102,375,859	139,732,068	10,401,683	6,935,305
Country to which exported:	Milk (powdered):		Exports.	
Germany.....	989,426	194,900	44,464	193
United Kingdom.....	479,092	302,641	5,050	231,000
France.....	210,064	258,539	39,155	39,151
Other Europe.....	78,980	127,780	---	6,612
Total Europe.....	1,757,562	883,860	88,669	276,956
Japan.....	523,467	833,452	73,350	18,307
Cuba.....	77,289	136,187	8,005	12,234
Other countries.....	429,567	599,293	52,125	61,374
Total exports.....	2,787,885	2,452,792	222,649	369,371

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.

MILK AND OLEOMARGARINE: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING
MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Country from which imported:	11 months, July - May		May	
	July, 1922- May, 1923.	July, 1923- May, 1924.	1923	1924
	Milk: condensed, evaporated and powdered: Imports.			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	746,746:	610,388:	626:	1,157
Germany.....	227,359:	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	122,667:	1,232,375:	---	162,758
Other Europe.....	33,468:	17,187:	4,288:	1,150
Total Europe.....	1,130,240:	1,859,950:	4,914:	165,065
Canada.....	5,572,830:	8,871,932:	212,612:	67,383
New Zealand.....	3,596:	335,714:	---	2,240
Other countries.....	113,507:	1,831:	26:	55
Total imports.....	6,820,173:	11,069,427:	217,552:	234,743
Country to which exported:	Oleomargarine: Animal and Vegetable: Exports.			
Animal:				
Canada.....	1,057,009:	294,133:	9,675:	---
British W. Indies...	415,117:	301,981:	37,901:	27,230
Panama.....	158,732:	203,605:	10,680:	15,960
Other countries...	296,362:	257,686:	22,684:	18,358
Total animal.....	1,927,220:	1,057,405:	80,940:	61,548
Vegetable:				
Ukraine.....	1,305,000:	---	---	---
Canada.....	231,729:	127,775:	4,800:	---
Panama.....	42,050:	15,122:	2,500:	---
Other countries...	155,403:	127,091:	10,058:	38,379
Total vegetable...	1,734,182:	269,988:	17,358:	38,379

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.

NUMBERS OF CATTLE, SWINE, AND SHEEP IN MEXICO, ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF
1902 AND 1923.

Classification	1902	1923
Cattle	5,142,454	1,750,305
Swine.....	616,139	551,795
Sheep	3,424,430	1,381,714
Goats	4,206,041	1,571,015
Horses	859,217	355,662
Mules	334,435	248,864

Letter from American Vice Consul Ernest E. Evans, Mexico City, Mexico.
February 20, 1924.

(Note: This is a correction of the table printed in Foreign Crops and
Markets, Vol. 8, No. 13, p. 251, which the Mexican Department of
Agriculture subsequently found to contain errors, especially in
the number of swine.)

EGGS: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	11 months, July - May		May	
	July, 1922- May, 1923	July, 1923- May, 1924.	1923	1924
Eggs (in shell) - Domestic exports				
	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
United Kingdom.....	4,739,080	3,376,752	12,005	---
Other Europe.....	31,876	14,463	4	4
Total Europe...	4,770,956	3,391,215	12,009	4
Cuba.....	10,408,023	11,743,496	908,145	993,677
Canada.....	8,574,519	6,477,907	42,273	15,568
Mexico.....	6,630,458	5,976,679	486,320	661,773
Panama.....	869,427	878,197	104,065	96,080
Other countries....	1,012,025	2,228,102	388,397	821,538
Total exports..	32,315,408	30,695,596	1,941,209	2,588,640
Eggs and egg yolks (dried, frozen, preserved).				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	158,931	226,558	9,781	82,180
Other Europe.....	70,551	36,548	---	6,500
Total Europe...	229,482	263,106	9,781	88,680
Canada.....	247,308	150,233	7,430	20,850
Argentina.....	35,812	---	5,601	---
Other countries....	23,155	55,337	163	3,134
Total exports..	540,757	468,676	22,975	112,664
Eggs (in shell): Imports.				
Imported from:	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen	Dozen
Canada.....	260,508	141,376	434	303
Hongkong.....	203,533	200,753	18,060	16,695
China.....	36,076	61,638	---	288
Other countries....	22,364	3,320	91	383
Total imports..	522,481	407,087	18,585	17,669
Eggs and Egg yolks (dried, frozen, preserved)				
Imported from:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
China.....	13,957,989	16,974,126	440,075	302,184
Other countries....	357,419	845,362	217,874	337,410
Total imports...	14,315,408	17,819,488	657,949	639,594
Egg albumen: Imports.				
Imported from:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
China.....	2,663,965	6,848,505	60,820	151,188
Other countries....	292,814	111,149	107,055	750
Total imports..	2,956,779	6,959,654	167,875	151,938

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COTTON - PRODUCTION ESTIMATES 1923-24 COMPARED WITH 1922-23.

Country.	Production (Bales of 478 pounds net).	
	1922-23.	1923-24.
Total 7 countries previously reported.....	1,427,615	1,458,943
United States <u>a</u>	9,762,069	10,128,478
British West Indies:		
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	879	523
St. Vincent.....	1,213	-
Barbadoes.....	-	837
Yugoslavia.....	858	669
Spain.....	694	1,088
Algeria.....	397	795
Italian Somaliland.....	1,192	1,757
Eritrea.....	690	774
Gold Coast.....	-	837
Kenya.....	460	<u>b</u> 1,004
Nigeria.....	15,816	-
Uganda.....	77,678	94,142
Cyprus.....	1,276	1,674
India <u>c</u>	4,247,000	4,247,000
Ceylon..... <u>b</u>	94	<u>b</u> 188
Iraq.....	251	921
Russia (Asiatic).....	55,000	321,000
China <u>d</u>	2,318,000	1,785,000
Chosen (Korea).....	103,347	106,000
Peru..... <u>b</u>	203,000	-
Brazil.....	552,857	719,493
Paraguay..... <u>b</u>	5,803	<u>b</u> 26,528
Belgian Congo.....	4,603	6,800
Tanganyika Territory.....	6,004	8,400
Mozambique.....	-	2,200
Total 33 countries.....	-	18,915,051

a. Linters not included.

b. From an unofficial source.

c. The commercial crop of India, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce was 3,448,000 bales in 1921-22; 4,048,000 bales in 1922-23, and 3,811,000 bales in 1923-24.

d. Official estimates which include the most important cotton producing provinces where the commercial crop is grown. Various estimates made from time to time of the total production of China range from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales but are considered unreliable. The commercial crop for China, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce was 1,175,000 bales for 1921-22; 1,300,000 bales for 1922-23 and 1,400,000 bales for 1923-24.

COTTON - ACREAGE ESTIMATES 1923-24.

Country.	1923-24.
Total 6 countries previously reported:.....	1,000 Acres. 2,981
United States.....	37,130
India.....	23,088
Brazil.....	1,966
Russia (Asiatic).....	557
Total 10 countries.....	65,722

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Reporting on market conditions at Alexandria, Egypt, Mr. Raymond H. Geist, American Vice Consul at that city, says that total stocks as of July 1, 1924, will be about 707,000 bales, hardly enough to cover requirements for July, August and September.

Both spot and futures have had strong upward tendencies. At the time of reporting (May 12) spot cotton was scarce, the heaviest demand being for Sakellarides Fully Good Fair. When spot prices touched \$47 a bale, the Government offered 6,000 bales bought last year at \$30 to \$35. An adverse reflection on the market caused the withdrawal of much of this Government lot, which was used over the following two weeks to regulate the price level. Lancashire's demands for Fully Good Fair Sakellarides is described as phenomenal with holdings in Egypt scarcely able to fill this demand as well as that from the Continent. Stocks at Alexandria on May 8 were lower than they have been on that date for the last four years.

COTTON: STOCKS AND ARRIVALS AT ALEXANDRIA, AND EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

(Bales of 700 pounds)

Year	Cotton Stocks As of May 8	Arrivals at Alexandria Sept. 1 to May 8	Exports to the United States Sept. 1 to May 8
1923-24.....	156,000	885,205	99,612
1922-23.....	229,000	926,388	196,604
1921-22.....	293,000	680,686	150,610
1920-21.....	254,000		

Arrivals at Alexandria from September 1 to May 8 have been just a little under the figure for the previous season. However, the stock table shows that this year's crop has moved faster than its predecessors.

Of the exports from September 1 to May 8, the current season shows just about half as much going to America as is usually sent there.

SHORT TIME VERSUS CONTROL IN BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

On February 23, 1924, the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Great Britain, voted to limit the production of yarn from American cotton from that date to May 31 by stopping the spindles 21-3¹/₄ hours each week. The time of curtailment was subsequently extended to September 30, 1924.

Mr. Ross E. Holaday, American Consul at Manchester, reports that the Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee, organized by leaders of the industry in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Macara, Bart., is urging the establishment of a cotton control body along the lines adopted by the Cotton Control Board during the war. While the members of the Emergency Cotton Committee are also members of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, the latter body as such has never whole heartedly supported the former, with the result that now there is much pulling at cross purposes as to what form should be taken by aid to be given the industry as a whole. Sir Charles feels that such action as was taken by the Master Spinners in connection with American yarn is a mistake, or at least ineffective in that it is a palliative and not a cure, and that it applies to only a part and not the whole of the industry.

Some necessary measures as Sir Charles sees them are brought together in a monograph--"Why We Must Have Control"--written by the baronet, as a scheme to bring prosperity to the British Cotton trade and to maintain it. His first promise is that the industry should be managed in the interest of the industry as a whole and not of individual operators. Unity of action in the face of serious contingencies existing in both centers of consumption, such as India and China, and of production, as America, Sir Charles feels is vital to the well-being of Lancashire. Legal compulsion of agreement to decisions made by 3/4 of the operators and workers in the industry, he feels, would have saved the industry millions of pounds. Uniformity in the drawing and executing of contracts and the elimination of cancellation privileges is one of the remedies proposed to relieve the present situation. Raw material supplies are less definitely dealt with, being dismissed with the statement that growers in America and the Empire must be "encouraged" to produce more cotton. By what means is not mentioned. Labor, it is advised, should, when out of employment, be supported by its unions in the industry and not by the state, thus discouraging the alleged present habits of living without working, on doles. Speculators activities, it is urged, should be rigidly curbed, if not eliminated, during times of short supply.

While throwing out many lines of thought as to the ills of the British Cotton industry, it is only on the questions of contracts and of taxing running machinery to support workers whose machinery is idle as an improvement over the State dole system in times of unemployment that Sir Charles speaks in terms of remedies. The whole question, however, is interesting as a strong reflection of the world cotton situation. Ignoring the possible ramifications of the dissensions among members of the trade, there are still more than enough real problems to claim the attention of anyone interested in the welfare of cotton.

BRITISH EMPIRE COTTON

British Empire cotton growing activities have made progress during the season 1923-1924. Mr. Alfred Nutting, clerk in the American Consulate General at London, quoting the Annual Report of the British Cotton Growing Association, makes the statement that 178,200 bales of 400 pounds were produced during 1923-24 on soil heretofore a stranger to cotton, in parts of the Empire where cotton activities on a really commercial scale were a new thing. In addition 100,000 bales more of improved, long-stapled cotton were produced in the well-known cotton districts of the Punjab.

The Punjab is said to have increased its acreage from 300,000 to 550,000. Nigeria continues to increase its production of American long-stapled cotton at a quality acceptable to Lancashire. A good crop is expected in Nigeria this season. Uganda produced 85,000 bales this season, while Kenya Colony is being carefully investigated with a view to expanding her new cotton industry. Tanganyika Territory is credited with a yield of 10,125 bales, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous season's output. Natives of the Territory are said to have asked for seed in quantities aggregating a 90 per cent increase over the quantities demanded last season, while non-natives increased their plantings by at least 50 per cent. Nyasaland reports the past year as being the Association's best season so far in that district, with increases promised for the future in native cotton growing. The Union of South Africa estimates its cotton areas at 160,000 acres, while Rhodesia reports constantly growing interest in the staple. The 1923-24 crop in the Sudan is said to be very promising, with the future expansion possibilities increased by the construction of new dams and irrigation systems. Australia reports in the least expansive tone. The cotton areas in that Commonwealth are mostly limited to Queensland and Northern New South Wales, but experiments are being conducted in the northern territories and also in the Murray Valley in the south-east.

The foregoing comments are in some measure a summary of reports on cotton conditions received during the past season regarding Empire Cotton. As the Annual Report points out, the British cotton industry this year found itself in an extremely bad position, both as regards supplies of raw material and the market for the finished product. American mills have each year absorbed a growing percentage of an annually shorter crop, which condition, extended over a period of years, has caused British interests to go to extreme lengths to insure their industry cheap sources of raw cotton. Without cheap raw cotton there can be no profit in the sale of the comparatively cheap textiles which comprise the great bulk of the goods handled in the British cotton goods trade.

BRITISH EMPIRE COTTON - CONT'D.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The colonies comprising the British East Africa region are expected to produce this season 121,500 400-pound bales of ginned cotton. Of this total, 110,000 bales comes from Uganda, 10,000 bales from Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa) and 1,500 bales from Kenya Colony, formerly the original British East Africa.

A report submitted by the British East Africa Corporation, Limited, on its cotton activities states also that in Uganda the 1923 acreage was 404,000, planted in May, and that the May, 1924 plantings will approximate that figure. This is an increase of 59,000 acres, or about 17 per cent, over the 1922 figure of 345,000 acres quoted by the Uganda Department of Agriculture in October, 1922. The General Manager of the Corporation feels that, with the completion of the projected railway extensions, in fifteen years British East Africa could produce 600,000 bales of ginned cotton. This estimate contemplates 300,000 as coming from Uganda, 100,000 from Kenya Colony and 200,000 from Tanganyika, in all an increase of 393 per cent at the rate of about 26 per cent a year.

The commonest varieties grown are based on Allen seed, which was the original seed introduced into this producing territory. Considerable mixing with Sunflower and Nyassaland Uplands (from original American seed) has produced a crossbred Allen from which the bulk of the crop is grown. The product averages 1-1/4" to 1-3/16" staple. Planting takes place in May and harvesting, in good years, begins during late October. Usually little cotton is available, however, before December, with the last picking coming by March 15. All plants must be burned by April 15.

Average yields per acre depend largely on climatic conditions, with accurate data hard to obtain. In low-price years, the grower may not harvest all of his crop, whereas in a year such as this one, with good prices prevailing, the average yield runs to 320 pounds of seed cotton per acre. When natives, who grow 97 per cent of the East African cotton, are working independently of one another, they plant approximately 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 acres per man. In cooperative communities, however, cotton fields may reach a size of 30 acres. The native producer disposes of his crop at the local ginneries, where he is paid cash by the gin owner, or at buying posts of the Corporation, both of which agencies are under Government supervision. The Corporation handles the bulk of the crop, all of which is exported with 60 per cent going to Bombay and Japan and the remainder to Liverpool with the exception of a few hundred bales to Continental ports. All the producing territories in the British East Africa area are remarkably free from insect pests.

BRITISH COTTON IMPORTS - FIRST QUARTER 1924.

Cotton imports into the United Kingdom for the first quarter of 1924 were 19.3 per cent greater than for the same period of 1923. Of the total for the 1924 period 56.7 per cent came from America against 51.3 per cent during the corresponding period of last year, making an increase of 5.4 per cent.

Mr. Alfred Nutting, clerk in the American Consulate General, London, submits under date of April 15 the following figures, in 500-lb. bales:

BRITISH COTTON IMPORTS - 500 LB. BALES.

Imported From:	First Quarter, 1923.	First Quarter, 1924.
	Bales	Bales
Egypt.....	247,644	222,885
United States.....	399,347	527,161
Brazil.....	16,445	29,791
Other Foreign Countries.....	30,744	27,539
Total Foreign.....	694,190	807,376
British Africa.....	6,533	13,647
" West Indies.....	878	1,347
" East Indies.....	73,683	103,474
Other Possessions.....	2,888	2,508
Total Possessions.....	84,032	120,966
Total imports.....	778,223	928,352

The quantity contributed by British possessions in the 1924 period amounted to 13 per cent of the total against 10.7 per cent from those sources for the corresponding period of 1923. The volume from the Empire shows the substantial increase of 30.5 per cent over the first quarter of 1923. Takings from India, which in the 1923 period comprised 87.6 per cent of the Empire cotton imported into Great Britain, stood at 85.8 per cent of the supplies from Colonial sources during the first three months of this year, although the actual quantity supplied by East Indian regions was greater than in 1923. Egyptian supplies dropped 10.3 per cent, while America sent 24.3 per cent more than was shipped over the same period last year.

The report quotes a well-known British banking journal as stating that, contrary to general expectations, the market at Liverpool displayed continued weakness at the end of February. From March 1 to 17, however, although movements were very uncertain, on balance values were substantially increased. After March 17, further unexplained weakness developed. The statistical position however continues to forecast a higher level of prices before the end of the season. Of course, the weakness referred to does not mean a lowering of the world price on cotton. That can only occur when some region other than our Southern States can supply medium staple cotton of as good quality as the American product, cheaply and in large quantities. The above

BRITISH COTTON IMPORTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1924,-CONT'D.

figures illustrate the fact that Great Britain is more than willing to encourage Empire cotton-growing activities, to the end of breaking the virtual dependence upon America for the ordinary staple on which is built the bulk of the British cotton-goods industry. There is no profit in buying raw materials in a high-priced market such as the United States and selling the finished product in the low-priced markets in which British manufacturers find most of their business.

RUSSIAN COTTON

It is expected that cotton areas in Russia will be increased during 1924 to 810,000 acres, an increase of some 87% over the 557,000 acres under cotton in 1923. The yield from the 1924 area is expected to run to 439,000 478-pound bales as against the 321,000 comprising the 1923 crop.

The Hon. F.W.B. Colewan, American Minister at Riga, Latvia, quotes the above figures from the January 20, 1924 issue of the Moscow "Pravda". Mr. Coleman reports, further, on the cotton growing conference held January 19 by the Supreme Cotton Committee at Moscow. Representatives of the governments of the cotton-growing republics of Turkestan, Bukhara, Kharesin, Azerbeidzhan, Armenia and Georgia and members of the cotton trade took part in discussions relative to Russia's cotton needs and to what extent they were satisfied by domestic supply.

Prewar Russia sowed 1,850,000 acres to cotton, which provided for only two-thirds of her needs. War conditions reduced that area to some 174,000 acres, which only last year had recovered as far as 557,000 acres. It is thought that any further increase over the proposed 1924 plantings would not be possible in consideration of other agricultural needs of the country. It was pointed out that areas in 1923 had been increased to a figure three times that of 1922 and yield was five times greater last year than the year before. To go any further than the plans for 1924 now indicate would entail too great a strain on a man--power materially reduced by war and on a livestock supply already cut 58 per cent below prewar figures. Turkestan being the most important source of cotton produced under Russian influence, attention was focused on that region. The President of the Supreme Cotton Committee pointed out the success of the 1923 season, 90 per cent of the crop in Turkestan having found a market. In strong contrast, only 10 per cent of the crop in the Caucasian states moved to market. Turkestan, however, successfully financed her cotton and procured with that crop her supplies of grain and merchandise for the year.

Unofficial reports of new credit machinery and the financing of seed and work animal purchases indicate that efforts tend toward the cutting down of dependence on imported cotton, the greater bulk of which is Asiatic. The 1924 plan has possibilities of success, since it is reported that the necessary seed has been acquired and distributed.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Production of cotton in Portuguese East Africa has gained in popularity during the last few years. While there are no official figures available either on area or production, Mr. Cecil M. P. Cross, American Consul at Torenco Marquee submits 100,000 acres as the area planted since November 1923, against about 75,000 planted in 1922.

Under the present disorganized condition of the industry, these figures represent the total area devoted to cotton. Up to March 8, 1924, the season had been favorable, contrasted with heavy damage owing to excessive rains during the same period of the previous season. Coupled with the utilization of new areas this season, these conditions should result in a substantial crop increase. Labor is also more abundant this season, and is said to exhibit greater experience and interest in cotton culture.

The Colonial Department of Agriculture and the Mozambique Company are both making some effort at stimulating cotton production. Indirectly, the efforts of the British Empire Cotton Growing Association in South Africa has encouraged activities in Portuguese East Africa through the example of results obtained.

Possibilities of expanding the industry are very largely dependent upon the price obtainable. As long as maize, sugar or tobacco bring no greater returns than does cotton, the latter crop will be encouraged. In the valley of the Limpopo River alone there are 800 square miles of rich land as yet unutilized which would produce abundantly. The opening of new tracts such as the one mentioned involves transportation problems of a serious nature. Railways are lacking and navigation difficult. The roads are few and poor and carriage on the heads of natives is expensive. In the south, rains are irregular, with intermittent periods of drought and flood. Malignant fevers are prevalent throughout the Province, but Mozambique, in the north, is said to present the greatest possibilities in cotton.

Since no white man does physical labor in the tropics, and since natives are not interested in cotton development, expansion depends upon foreign capital and initiative. Labor is cheap, although generally inefficient, while the natural factors of soil and climate are generally favorable with production per acre averaging over half a bale per acre, without fertilizer, and going as low as 20 pounds. The most reliable estimate puts production for 1923 at 2200 bales of 478 pounds net. Varieties grown are derived from American or Egyptian sources, producing only one crop a year. However, in the North, with irrigation, two crops should be possible.

It is the Consul's opinion that American capital interested in railway construction and cotton production would find the Provincial Government ready to make very favorable terms. Heretofore foreign capital has found difficulty in getting title to large tracts owing to the fear of political designs motivating the project. However, the possibilities for profit under the prevailing world cotton situation render probable additional activity in Portuguese East Africa.

SPANISH COTTON

Cotton-growing in Spain is at present one of the chief concerns of that government. The desire to render Catalonian textile mills less dependent upon foreign cotton of any origin has caused the appropriation of various sums for the encouragement of cotton growing and for the establishing of a Cotton Commission for the determination of a fixed price upon which growers may depend. It has been uncertain prices as much as anything else which heretofore has hindered cotton in Spain. Too many other crops insure a safe return to encourage farmers to devote more land, time, and labor to cotton.

Mr. Ralph J. Totten, American Consul General at Barcelona, in a report bearing much information supplied largely by Messrs. Burdett and Smith, American consuls at Seville and Malaga, respectively, in answer to a cotton questionnaire issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, observes that cotton production in Spain can hardly be considered as being on a commercial basis. While cotton has been grown in Spain for hundreds of years, the economic structure of the nation has not been one which encouraged cotton. The slight impetus given to cotton in southern Europe by the American Civil War was short-lived in Spain and never got far anyway. Since 1918, however interest in cotton has been revived, supported largely by associations of Barcelona manufacturing interests who have brought pressure upon the government to provide for regulatory bodies, principally to take care of the price. In October and December, 1923, decrees carrying cotton appropriations aggregating \$1,300,000 (U.S.) were issued. The growers have been promised 1.10 pesetas per kilogram (about .064 cents a pound), a price high enough to insure a profit on the crop, as against the .035 cents or .041 cents received last year.

From the above prices paid it is evident that production costs are relatively low in areas favorable to production. Production methods are not well known, however, and diseases and insects are said to be very destructive, seriously cutting profits even in times of favorable prices. The provinces of Seville and Malaga produce the national crop and are the only provinces reporting on area and production. Malaga land must be irrigated, which is not necessary in Seville, wherein about 67 per cent. of Spanish cotton land is found. The 1922 total areas are put at 1,139 acres, 1923 at 308 acres, with the 1924 estimate running to 7,400 acres, a figure held by the consul to be an overestimate owing largely to heavy rainfall and floods during March and April. Production of ginned cotton in 1922 was 694 bales of 500

SPANISH COTTON, -CONT'D.

pounds each, indicating a yield of .6 bale per acre. Practically all cotton grown is Egyptian.

As an indication of the distance Spain must go toward making domestic production fulfill her needs, the following imports from the United States are interesting:

Cotton	:	Imports into Spain from U. S.
	:	Year : Bales of
	:	: 500 pounds
	:	:
	:	1920..... 275,901
	:	1921..... 262,452
	:	1922..... 327,768
	:	1923..... 171,529
	:	:

There is no concerted opinion upon the possibility of successfully introducing into Spain cotton growing on a large scale. It is stated that in southern Spain, in the valley of the Guadalquivir River there is enough good land to provide the country with her own cotton, provided the people were taught how to produce.

COTTON IN SOUTH AFRICA

The American Vice Consul at Durban, Natal, Mr. J. L. Pinkerton, reports very favorably upon the current crop of South African cotton. Production is expected to be in excess of the 4800 bales of last year, upon an area said to be over 100 per cent greater than that of last year. The yield per acre is expected to run to 50 per cent more than for the previous season.

New cotton capital appears in the form of the Enkwalem Valley Cotton Company, organized to produce cotton in Zululand, wherein it holds options on 11,450 acres of good cotton land. The Company is capitalized at about \$300,000, of which some \$230,000 has already been subscribed. The head office is to be in Durban, from whence the business of growing and ginning of cotton will be conducted. The Company's prospectus bears the names of numerous prominent South Africans on its provisional board of directors, which should have some influence upon the success of this recent manifestation of the pushing of Empire cotton.

BARBADOS COTTON CROP.

Mr. John J. C. Watson, American consul at Barbados, B. W. I., in answer to queries sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, announces the Barbados cotton crop to be estimated, May 22, 1924, at 400,000 pounds of ginned cotton, or 800 bales of 478 pounds net. This estimate includes both picking, the first of which occurs in January and February from plantings made in August. The second picking occurs in May and June.

Contrasted with last year's fruiting, which is described as fairly heavy, this year it was light. However, the average grade of cotton produced is said to be good, although pest damage is said to amount to 30 per cent against only 5 per cent for last year. There has been no abandonment, either this year or last, of areas set out to the Sea Island cotton commonly grown there, producing a staple of 1-7/8" to 2-1/3" long. This estimate includes all sections of the country producing cotton and to all growers, black or white. The information was secured through the cooperation of the Barbados Department of Agriculture.

COTTON IN PARAGUAY, 1923.

During 1923, Paraguayan cotton growers received about three times the price heretofore obtainable for this staple. A good market was constantly available. The result has been to put in 42,007 acres for the 1923-24 crop, against 247 acres planted in 1913. Production in that year amounted to only 114 bales of 500 pounds, against the estimated yield of 25,416 bales expected from the 1923 plantings.

Mr. D. A. Willson, American Consul at Asuncion, submits the following national cotton statistics:

Year	Area	Production	Exports	Domestic Consumption
	: Acres:	: 500-pound bales:	: 500-pound bales:	: 500-pound bales
1913-14	: 247:	: 114	: -----	: 114
1921-22	: 4,497:	: 2,500	: 2,368	: 132
1922-23	: 9,785:	: 5,536	: 4,030	: 1,556
1923-24	: 42,007:	: *25,416	: -----	: -----

*Estimated.

The preceding figures were supplied by the Banco Agricola and apply to cotton years ending August 31. The 1923 area was planted to "Upland Warner" seed with apparently satisfactory results up to May 1, 1924. Interest is growing in cotton, and coming from both public and private sources. A section of the National Botanical Gardens at Asuncion has been set aside for cotton experiments. As usual, the bulk of the crops is expected to go to Europe.

COTTON POSSIBILITIES IN ARGENTINA.

The present cotton belt of Argentina lies north of the 32nd parallel of latitude and extends on both sides of the Parana River and its tributaries, in the provinces of Santa Fe and Corrientes and the territories of Chaco and Formosa. This is the non-irrigated section and will undoubtedly develop cotton growing more rapidly than the irrigated section which includes Santiago del Estero, Salta, Jujuy, La Rioja, and Catamarca, according to Mr. Leon M. Estabrook, Associate Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who has been called to Argentina to organize a crop reporting system in that country.

Cotton can be grown in the section of Argentina north of the 36th parallel of latitude. However, in the section between the 32nd and the 36th parallels the night and early morning temperatures during late spring and early summer are sometimes below 60 degrees Fahrenheit so that young cotton plants might not thrive.

Of the total area in the cotton zone, fifty per cent of the land is public domain and the other fifty per cent is privately owned, states Mr. Estabrook. Data on the value of land either public or private are hard to obtain because the land is generally owned in large tracts, purchases and sales are very rare and public officials and private individuals are not accustomed to thinking of land values except when sales are actually made. However, the estimated average value per acre of public land in 1914 was about 85 cents. Privately owned land suitable for cotton growing is estimated to be worth from about \$3.00 per acre to \$125 per acre, according to estimates of local field agents of the Argentine Department of Agriculture.

The Argentine Government is encouraging immigration and undoubtedly large tracts of what is now public domain will be settled and cultivated within a few years. The Government is also attempting to encourage cotton growing through its Department of Agriculture. The State governments, the manufacturers of cotton cloth, and the transportation companies are also actively encouraging cotton production.

The main drawbacks to production of cotton in Argentina are also discussed by Mr. Estabrook. The insect pests are locusts, ants, and the cotton worm. The cotton worm can be overcome with paris green, but the locusts are more difficult to exterminate.

Other drawbacks to cotton production are lack of gins, high freight rates, lack of labor readily available and familiar with cotton growing, lack of decent living conditions for workers in undeveloped regions, and a lack of forage for work animals. There is also a lack of a ready market (due to the small amount of cotton produced). In addition, the land is held in large tracts by a relatively small number of absentee owners who are not always willing to sell or subdivide their property, or it is Government land

COTTON POSSIBILITIES IN ARGENTINA, CONT'D.

for which it is difficult to obtain title. A very small proportion of the land is cleared and cultivated and it would be necessary to clear and break large tracts in order that cotton might be grown extensively. Another drawback mentioned is that the language, Spanish, is an obstacle to prospective growers from other countries.

The transportation problem is not as serious in Argentina as it is sometimes pictured, according to Mr. Estabrook. He states that most of the region suitable for cotton growing is within twenty-five miles of a river or railway.

The potential cotton growing area, according to Mr. Estabrook is about 24,700,000 acres. Of this area, approximately 17,300,000 acres are situated in provinces and territories where there is sufficient rainfall and the remainder, 7,400,000 acres, can be utilized if irrigation can be provided.

COTTON, INCLUDING LINTERS (UNMANUFACTURED): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES DURING MAY 1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	11 months: July '22- May '23.	11 months: July '23- May '24.	Total May 1923	May 1924	Long Staple	Short Staple	Linters
	: 500 lb. : bales	: 500 lb. : bales	: 500 lb. : bales	: 500 lb. : bales	: 500 lb. : bales	: 500 lb. : bales	: 500 lb. : bales
United Kingdom.....	1,369,057	1,653,706	11,039	64,288	16,861	45,033	2,394
Germany.....	894,257	1,288,535	41,895	105,765	5,143	85,892	14,730
France.....	668,653	725,933	18,220	41,132	4,069	36,219	844
Italy.....	544,014	533,507	12,820	28,006	2,473	25,428	105
Spain.....	242,458	209,966	4,632	21,672	2,964	18,708	---
Belgium.....	182,477	164,217	5,365	7,152	1,232	4,250	1,670
Netherlands.....	73,742	110,325	2,822	6,496	1,004	5,270	222
Sweden.....	58,946	70,520	4,545	3,077	525	2,552	---
Other Europe....	114,593	137,694	6,642	14,814	2,268	12,544	2
Total Europe....	4,148,202	4,899,453	107,980	292,402	36,539	235,896	19,967
Japan.....	637,199	582,288	39,674	28,129	180	27,949	---
Canada.....	204,242	146,795	12,649	8,192	1,201	6,710	281
China.....	22,791	27,095	1,267	330	---	330	---
Other countries:	18,944	12,412	4,546	16	---	7	9
Total exports:	5,031,373	5,668,043	166,116	329,069	37,920	270,892	20,257
Total imports:	458,818	278,406	23,593	16,107	:	:	:
Total re-exports:	18,901	19,543	491	5,455	:	:	:
Excess exports:	4,591,461	5,409,185	143,014	318,417	:	:	:

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